APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/833,607	04/13/2001	Peter Dam Nielsen	367.39878X00	3735

20457 7590 07/29/2005	EXAMINER	
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP	PILLAI, NAMITHA	
1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET		
SUITE 1800	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ARLINGTON, VA 22209-3873	2173	

DATE MAILED: 07/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/833,607	NIELSEN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Namitha Pillai	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _27 April 2005_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _10-27_ is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _10-27_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

        1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's submission on 4/27/05, with amendments to

claims 10, 14 and 18 to better specify the present invention. However, all claims have been

rejected as being obvious over the prior art and based on the art that is disclosed in relation to

text wrapping and display options, which are common elements in word processing.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 10-13 and 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Using Microsoft Word 97 (Bill Camarda), herein referred to as Camarda.

Referring to claim 10, Camarda discloses a method for displaying information on a

display, including elements, wherein an element is either of a continuous length presenting a

length which is equal to or greater than the size of the display, or a wrapped length presenting a

length which is less than the size of the display (page 356, Figures 12.13 and 12.14), wherein the

first figure discloses elements that are of continuous length, wherein the further pages with

further elements are not shown as it is of length which is greater than the size of the display, the

size based on vertical dimensions and the second figure discloses wrapped length, wherein all the

elements are displayed within the size of the display. Camarda discloses that the display is

further provided with a user interface including a displayed menu structure of items displayed on

the display providing in the displayed menu structure a selectable continuous length item and a

wrapped length item which are chosen from the display as display options (page 357, Figure

12.14), wherein the button when pressed would display a menu that allows the user to choose

between a continuous length display or a wrapped length display. Camarda discloses selecting

the continuous length item or wrapped length item in the displayed menu structure of the user

interface and displaying the information according to the selection of the display option made in

the menu structure of the user interface, in order to allow a user to toggle between the continuous

length and the wrapped length (page 357, Figure 12.14 and lines 8-10). Camarda's print preview

process does disclose the vertical means for determining layout of continuous elements, wherein

further sections in Camarda discloses giving options to users for setting the display wherein,

presenting to a user text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display and in

addition presenting wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display (page 740, lines 11-

16). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to disclose

presenting to a user text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display and in

addition presenting wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display. Camarda's

disclosure clearly teaches how in word processing and displays associated with word processing

applications, the concept of wrapping information or displaying information in a horizontal or

vertical manner is well known. Word processing documents are well known and the idea of text

wrapping and displaying information that is wrapped is common as is disclosed in Camarda.

Hence, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to

disclose presenting to a user text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display

and in addition presenting wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display.

Referring to claim 11, Camarda discloses that the information is displayed as alphanumerical signs (page 356, Figure 12.13).

Referring to claim 12, Camarda discloses that the element, having a continuous length, is scrolled over the display, as seen in Figure 12.13, wherein a scroll bar is displayed for this purpose.

Referring to claim 13, Camarda discloses that the item of a wrapped length, is adapted to fit a size of the display, by splitting the element into parts, each part fitting in a size of the display as is seen in Figure 12.14 (page 356). But this element does not explicitly teach feeding the parts in a vertical direction over the display, each time a length of the element is greater than the width of the display. Camarda does disclose the concept of text wrapping which involves feeding the parts in vertical direction over the display, when the length of the element is greater than the width of the display (page 740, lines 11-16). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to feeding the parts in a vertical direction over the display, each time a length of the element is greater than the width of the display. The concept of text-wrapping much like the element wrapping done in Figures 12.13 and 12.14 both deal with determining the size of an element and adjusting the layout so that items are wrapped allowing for all elements to be seen without additional scrolling. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to teach feeding the parts in a vertical direction over the display, each time a length of the element is greater than the width of the display.

Referring to claims 19-21, Camarda discloses that the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and a user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of continuous length item or wrapped length item by providing an

input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the

selection of the continuous length item or wrapped length item (page 357, Figure 12.14 and lines

8-10).

Referring to claim 22, Camarda discloses that the display displays the displayed menu

structure provided by the interface and a user selects from the display of the menu structure to

have a display of continuous length item or wrapped length item by providing an input choosing

one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the

continuous length item or wrapped length item (page 357, Figure 12.14 and lines 8-10).

3.   Claims 14-18 and 23-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Camarda and further in view of U. S. Patent No. 6,366,302 B1 (Crosby et al.), herein referred to

as Crosby.

Referring to claim 14, Camarda discloses a terminal for displaying information on a

display, the information comprising elements, wherein an element is either provided with a

continuous length presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a size of the display, or a

wrapped length presenting a length which is less than a size of the display (page 356, Figures

12.13 and 12.14), wherein the first figure discloses elements that are of continuous length,

wherein the further pages with further elements are not shown as it is of length which is greater

than the size of the display, the size based on vertical dimensions and the second figure discloses

wrapped length, wherein all the elements are displayed within the size of the display. Camarda

discloses a display for displaying the information and a user interface provided with a displayed

menu structure displayed on display with a selectable continuous length item and a wrapped

length item which are chosen from the display as display options (page 357, Figure 12.14),

wherein the button when pressed would display a menu that allows the user to choose between a

continuous length display or a wrapped length display. Camarda discloses that the items are

arranged to display information according to a selection of the display option made in the menu

structure, in order to allow a user to toggle between the continuous length and the wrapped

length (page 357, Figure 12.14 and lines 8-10). Camarda's print preview process does disclose

the vertical means for determining layout of continuous elements, wherein further sections in

Camarda discloses giving options to users for setting the display wherein, presenting to a user

text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display and in addition presenting

wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display (page 740, lines 11-16). It would have

been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to disclose presenting to a user

text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display and in addition presenting

wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display. Camarda's disclosure clearly teaches

how in word processing and displays associated with word processing applications, the concept

of wrapping information or displaying information in a horizontal or vertical manner is well

known. Word processing documents are well known and the idea of text wrapping and

displaying information that is wrapped is common as is disclosed in Camarda. Hence, it would

have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to disclose presenting to a

user text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display and in addition

presenting wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display.

Camarda discloses the word processing display system with means for setting wrapping

or continuous displaying of text. Camarda does not disclose that this display is a mobile phone

terminal. Crosby discloses a means through which toggling menu options are used for

formatting display data in a mobile telephone (column 18, lines 15-25). It would have been

obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Crosby that the

display is a mobile phone terminal. Crosby teaches a means wherein, a mobile telephone has

capabilities for setting display format data, and wherein further teaches how mobile telephone

GUI's must be more versatile as mobile phones become more prevalent among users.

Camarda's formatting options would be analogous to the displaying formatting options disclosed

in Crosby. Hence, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the

invention to learn from Crosby that the display is a mobile phone terminal.

Referring to claim 15, Camarda discloses that the information is displayed as

alphanumerical signs (page 356, Figure 12.13).

Referring to claim 16, Camarda discloses that the element, having a continuous length, is

scrolled over the display, as seen in Figure 12.13, wherein a scroll bar is displayed for this

purpose.

Referring to claim 17, Camarda discloses that the item of a wrapped length, is adapted to

fit a size of the display, by splitting the element into parts, each part fitting in a size of the

display as is seen in Figure 12.14 (page 356). But this element does not explicitly teach feeding

the parts in a vertical direction over the display, each time a length of the element is greater than

the width of the display. Camarda does disclose the concept of text wrapping which involves

feeding the parts in vertical direction over the display, when the length of the element is greater

than the width of the display (page 740, lines 11-16). It would have been obvious for one skilled

in the art, at the time of the invention to feeding the parts in a vertical direction over the display,

each time a length of the element is greater than the width of the display. The concept of text-

wrapping much like the element wrapping done in Figures 12.13 and 12.14 both deal with

determining the size of an element and adjusting the layout so that items are wrapped allowing

for all elements to be seen without additional scrolling. Hence it would have been obvious for

one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to teach feeding the parts in a vertical direction

over the display, each time a length of the element is greater than the width of the display.

Referring to claim 18, Camarda discloses a terminal for displaying information on a

display, the information comprising elements, wherein an element is either provided with a

continuous length presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a size of the display, or a

wrapped length presenting a length which is less than the size of said the display (page 356,

Figures 12.13 and 12.14), wherein the first figure discloses elements that are of continuous

length, wherein the further pages with further elements are not shown as it is of length which is

greater than the size of the display, the size based on vertical dimensions and the second figure

discloses wrapped length, wherein all the elements are displayed within the size of the display.

Camarda discloses a display for displaying the information and a display menu structure of items

displayed on the display for selecting a first type of elements to be displayed as a continuous

length item and a second type of elements to be displayed as a wrapped length item which are

chosen from the display as display options of the displayed menu structure (page 357, Figure

12.14), wherein the button when pressed would display a menu that allows the user to choose

between a continuous length display or a wrapped length display. Camarda discloses displaying

the first and second type of elements according to the selection as a display option of the menu

structure (page 357, Figure 12.14 and lines 8-10). Camarda's print preview process does

disclose the vertical means for determining layout of continuous elements, wherein further

sections in Camarda discloses giving options to users for setting the display wherein, presenting

to a user text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display and in addition

presenting wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display (page 740, lines 11-16). It

would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to disclose

presenting to a user text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display and in

addition presenting wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display. Camarda's

disclosure clearly teaches how in word processing and displays associated with word processing

applications, the concept of wrapping information or displaying information in a horizontal or

vertical manner is well known. Word processing documents are well known and the idea of text

wrapping and displaying information that is wrapped is common as is disclosed in Camarda.

Hence, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to

disclose presenting to a user text that is equal to or greater than the horizontal size of the display

and in addition presenting wrapped length which is less than the horizontal display.

Camarda discloses the word processing display system with means for setting wrapping

or continuous displaying of text. Camarda does not disclose that this display is a mobile phone

terminal. Crosby discloses a means through which toggling menu options are used for

formatting display data in a mobile telephone (column 18, lines 15-25). It would have been

obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Crosby that the

display is a mobile phone terminal. Crosby teaches a means wherein, a mobile telephone has

capabilities for setting display format data, and wherein further teaches how mobile telephone

GUI's must be more versatile as mobile phones become more prevalent among users.

Camarda's formatting options would be analogous to the displaying formatting options disclosed

in Crosby. Hence, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the

invention to learn from Crosby that the display is a mobile phone terminal.

Referring to claims 23-25 and 27, Camarda discloses that the display displays the

displayed menu structure provided by the interface and a user selects from the display of the

menu structure to have a display of continuous length item or wrapped length item by providing

an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the

selection of the continuous length item or wrapped length item (page 357, Figure 12.14 and lines

8-10).

Referring to claim 26, Camarda discloses that the display displays the displayed menu

structure provided by the interface and a user selects from the display of the menu structure to

have a display of continuous length item or wrapped length item by providing an input choosing

one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the

continuous length item or wrapped length item (page 357, Figure 12.14 and lines 8-10).

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments filed 4/27/05 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

With respect to Applicant's arguments that Camarda does not disclose selection means

for continuous length or wrapped length. The definition of continuous length has been give the

option of being length which is equal to the horizontal size, wherein elements that are displayed

with the same length as the width would be considered continuous length. Furthermore,

Camarda provides multiple means wherein the drop down menu at the top of the print preview

display allows means for the user to choose to display 1 page at a time, wherein this would be

require displaying of a continuous length of pages or elements in the vertical direction and

furthermore, menu means for selecting multiple pages to be displayed, wherein this allows for

these pages to be wrapped and displayed in the horizontal direction. For further specific means,

the rejection above has pointed out, how word processing display formatting also allows users to

choose word wrapping means, wherein display options allows the user to select wrapping text by

selecting the option and selecting continuous by turning off the wrapping option. The present

claims disclose formatting means, which is common in word processing documents, wherein the

idea of providing selection means amongst formatting menu items for elements that are common

to word processing documents is a common teaching and is obvious as is disclosed in the prior

rejection.

Conclusion

5.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The United

States Patent and Trademark Office (Office) requires most patent related correspondence to be:

a) faxed to the Central FAX number (571-273-8300) (updated as of July 15, 2005), **b)** hand

carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building, 401

Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), **c)** mailed to the mailing address set forth in 37 CFR 1.1

(e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or **d)** transmitted to the Office using the

Office's Electronic Filing System.   On July 15, 2005, the Central Facsimile (FAX) Number will

change from 703-872-9306 to 571-273-8300. Faxes sent to the old number will be routed to the

new number until September 15, 2005. After September 15, 2005, the old number will no longer

be in service and 571-273-8300 will be the only facsimile number recognized for "centralized

delivery." The official notice dated June 20, 2005 also includes an "updated list of exceptions to

the centralized delivery and facsimile transmission policy for patent related correspondence."

Questions regarding this notice may be e-mailed to PatentPractice@uspto.gov, or directed to the

Inventors' Assistance Center by telephone at 800-786-9199, or 571-272-1000.

Please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT" for informal facsimile communications. For

after final responses, please label "AFTER FINAL" or "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE" on the

document.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The

examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO

employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that

sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly

signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly

set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and

Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.

Namitha Pillai
Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2173
July 22, 2005

JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMIN"
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 21